THE VETERINARY RECORD

A Weekly Journal for the Profession.

FOUNDED BY WILLIAM HUNTING, F.R.C.V.S.

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RANK ON DEMOBILISATION.

It was with considerable reluctance that we printed last week, the letter on "Retention of Rank on Demobilization." The writer, in his consideration of the subject, has passed over facts which we had thought were common knowledge; and has cast reflections—which are unjustifiable—on an officer who is debarred by regulations from defending himself, and who is moreover at present a long way from England. The one consideration which decided the question of printing the letter is the fact that there are other mal-contents, and that it is better that these complaints should be met out-right and dealt with.

We find that, in point of fact, the question of retention of rank on demobilization is governed by an Army Order, No. 376, of December 1918, in which it is laid down that on the termination of his commission, an officer will be given permission to retain the highest acting or temporary rank he may have held, provided he has held that rank for an aggregate minimum period of six months. This rule governs the retention of rank for all branches of the service, and it is not within the province of any officer, however highly placed, to with-hold or grant this privilege. It is given automatically, on the conditions laid down by the Army Order.

On the question of the employment of the two officers alluded to in the letter; those of our readers who attended Genl. Sir Fred. Smith's lecture on the A.V.S. or who have read the reprint of it which appeared in our pages in February 1919, will have known that the R.S.P.C.A. had come forward and had raised a very considerable Fund for sick and wounded horses, to be expended under the auspices of the R.A.V.C. References to this have appeared in the public press, and the subject is again referred to by another writer on page 447 of this issue. It was only right, in these conditions, that an official of that Society should act as a *liaison* officer between his Society and the Royal Army Veterinary Corps. Captain Fairholme was granted an honorary Commission in the Corps in exactly the same way as similar commissions were given to representatives of the Red Cross, and other Charitable Societies. The excellent work he did both in connection with the troops in France and the Veterinary Service on all fronts, is well known and needs no further comment. It was for this work that he was selected for reward.

In the case of the other officer mentioned in the letter, the knowledge required for the best economic disposal of carcases and general salvage is that of the business man and accountant, rather than that of the veterinary surgeon. This work also is referred to in the paper by Major Hobday on another page. In this instance the gentleman employed was selected by the War Office for his special knowledge in the disposal of animal carcases, and was gazetted to the rank of Honorary Lieutenant in the Royal Army Veterinary Corps. In this the principle was followed of endeavouring to run the Royal Army Veterinary Corps on sound economic lines, which has been the basis of the great success that has marked this service out for general praise on all fronts throughout the war. In the early days Major Crowe was sent to France to advise on the disposal of animal carcases in that country. Here his business capacity and sound knowledge of the work was quickly recognised, and he was retained to supervise this special work on that front. In order to recompense him and give him the necessary weight, he was graded as a D.A.A., and Q.M.G. which carries the rank of Major. This is a grading universal in all branches of the Army, and is one not usually accorded to officers R.A.V.C. When the services of deserving officers came to be recognised the good work which Major Crowe had accomplished was not overlooked, and he was awarded the O.B.E., for work not connected purely with the veterinary profession, but for what he had done in a Salvage branch which was developed in connection with the Royal Army Veterinary Corps.

Had the information here given come to hand earlier, we can say unhesitatingly that the letter of last week would not have had space in our columns.

THE VETERINARY SURGEONS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

House of Commons, Thursday, March 11th.

SIR W. CHEYNE (Scottish Universities, C.U.) moved the second reading of the Veterinary Surgeons Act (1881) Amendment Bill, one of the provisions of which, he explained, would prevent unqualified men continuing to practise under the name of a veterinary dispensary or hospital. The rejection of the Bill was moved by Brigadier-General Colvin (Epping, C.U.), and seconded by Mr. Jodrill (King's Lynn, C.U.) on the ground that it would deprive men skilful with animals of their livelihood. On a division the Bill was read a second time by 106 votes to 51, and was referred to a standing Committee.

Members are reminded of the desirability of keeping well in touch with their local M.P., wherever possible, on this matter.

A CASE OF UMBILICAL HERNIA.

By Henry Taylor, F.R.C.V.S., Haywards Heath.

The patient was a half-bred filly, ruptured since birth, the hernia getting rapidly worse as the animal approached one year old. At that time it was rather larger than, and similar in appearance to, a cocoanut. The filly at times evidently suffered pain therefrom, and the part became quite hard. The opening through the abdominal walls was approximately one and a quarter inch in diameter.

The animal's skin was in a filthy condition, but the hair was clipped, the parts swabbed with tincture of iodine, and the bowel inside the sac returned into the abdominal cavity, the procedure being accompanied by a gurgling sound. I removed the hernial sac by multiple ligation, the operation being carried out as follows. A needle carrying a double thread of strong silk was passed at intervals through the sac, at right angles to the middle line of the body; then when through, one strand of it was cut close to the needle and the ends tied so that a section of the skin about half-an-inch long was included in each ligature. There were about a dozen of these ligatures altogether, and though a considerable strain was put upon them when the animal got up they held firm.

There was the usual swelling of the mass within the next few days, and the parts sloughed away on the ninth day, leaving a healthy sore. The filly made an uneventful recovery.

HAEMATURIA IN A HORSE.

An old favourite hunter, aged about 18 years, last July commenced to pass blood amongst the urine, but as he did not appear very ill, veterinary advice was not sought; the groom giving him some nitre, which he said caused a disappearance of the symptoms. The horse then went on until about November, when there was a recurrence, more particularly after exercise or hunting. This time I attended him, and found that the urine was dark red in colour from admixture with blood. There were no clots, and the liquid on standing deposited a sediment of blood and mucus. On microscopical examination there was any quantity of red blood corpuscles, with some crystals like oxalates, but apparently nothing further, The urine did not get clear at one time to be bloody the next, but the blood at each examination of the bladder was intimately mixed.

The horse used to strain at times when urinating, and occasionally would kick at his belly as if there was some little pain.

The symptoms pointed to kidney rather than to bladder trouble, but an examination per rectum revealed a tumour about the size of a tangerine orange at the neck of the bladder. It felt almost like a calculus, but if it had been one the probabilities are that it could have been moved into the fundus; whereas the growth could not be shifted at all. Pressure on it gave rise to a little pain, and the horse passed some urine deeply tinged with blood, the flaw being evidently obstructed by the tumour interfering with the free passage.

As the horse was a grey—or to be more correct, a white—it is very probable that the tumour is of the melanotic kind, moreover there is a lump in the muscles of the off hip which is most likely of a similar nature.

The horse continues to do a little light work, and retains its condition.

Remarks. The case is of interest; first on account of the symptoms simulating stone in the bladder. Secondly for the unusual site for a melanotic tumour, though this position is mentioned as one of the places where such do occur in Pathologie Chirurgicale General par Leblanc, Cadéat, Carougeau, page 368. I have seen clusters of them round the root of the tail and the vicinity of the anus in other patients.

H. T.

PSEUDO-TETANUS.

An aged grey cart mare was found one morning unable to open her mouth, and the owner requested me to see her as she had got lockjaw, he said. I found that the jaws were tightly locked and saliva was running from the mouth, the masseter muscles were hard, tense, and the angles of the mouth retracted. There was no history of a wound and the animal had been perfectly all right over-night. On taking the mare out of the stable I noticed that there was none of that general stiffness and rigidity associated with tetanus, and the membrane nictitans failed to react.

A hypodermic injection of morphia was given and the usual procedure in cases of tetanus observed. Two days afterwards there was a great improvement and the animal could eat a little; about a couple of days later she seemed quite herself and went to work. I was informed that about a fortnight after the cheek had become swollen and a "core" had come out of the mouth. Then it was that the carter recollected that a day or two antecedent to the onset of the symptoms the mare had had a small hook connected with the harness caught inside her mouth.

H. T.

ABSTRACTS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS.

A Simplified Method of Staining Tubercle Bacilli.

Lesieur, Jacquet, and Pintenet have communicated this method to the Society of Biology. The Staining solution is the phenicated gentian violet which serves to make Gram's stain. One gramme of gentian violet triturated in a mortar in 10 c.c. of 95% alcohol. After dissolution is complete, a 5% aqueous solution of Carbolic acid is added until the mixture amounts to 100 c.c.

The preparation is spread, dried, fixed with the flame, covered with the stain, and exposed to heat, with the giving off of vapours, for three minutes, The excess of stain is then removed by water, and the decolourising agent is applied. This decolourising agent is 95% alcohol, with 2% of lactic acid added. The acid and the alcohol act together; the

decolourisation is almost immediate, and the agent may be freely used, for it does not attack the bacilli.

All that then remains is to counter-stain with any red stain, such as 1 part of Safranin to 500 parts of aniline water, the brick-like tint of which contrasts very well with the blackish violet of the bacilli.

THE RECTAL TEMPERATURE OF THE DROMEDARY.

Sergent and Lhéritier have made a communication upon this subject to the Society of Biology, showing that the rectal temperature of the dromedary is very variable.

In a female Camel ten years old, well nourished, and at rest in a partially roofed paddock, in fine dry weather in January, when the temperature of the air was from 41°F. to 59°F., the mean rectal temperature was 98·6°F. The minimum was 96·8°F. between 2 a.m. and 7 a.m., when the temperature of the air was from 41°F. to 62·6°F. The maximum was 99·8°F. between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m., when the temperature of the air was from 50°F. to 57·2°F. The amplitude of variation in the twenty-four hours was therefore 3°F.

In eleven dromedaries observed for seven weeks during the autumn in Algiers, the mean temperature was 98·6°F. The minimum repeatedly reached 95·9°F., and once even 95·3°F. The maximum on certain days, exceeded 100·6°F. and even 101·3°F.

Sudden and considerable falls of the rectal temperature whenever dromedaries are exposed to moist cold. They are due, not to the general cooling atmosphere, but to the damp, to which dromedaries appear particularly sensitive.—*Journal de méd. vét. et de zootechnie*).

W.R.C.

R.C.V.S. WAR MEMORIAL.

The Secretary begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations, or promises of donations:—

	£	s.	d.
Bate, A.	2	2	0
Batt, H. T., and Sons	5	5	0
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Lambert, T. D.	1	1	0
Morphew, H.	2	2	0
Pallin, W. A., Capt.	10	10	0
Pauer, W.	5	0	0
Perry, E. M.	1	1	0
Pillers, A. W. Noel	1	1	0
Scott, F. C.	1	1	0
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Slocock, S. H.	10	0	0
Tipper, L. C.	5	0	0
Walker, W. S.	1	1	0
Walker, W.	1	0	0
Warburton, F. S.	1	1	0
White, J. B.	1	0	0
Woolston, P. C.	1	1	0
	57	14	0
Previously reported	347	7	0
	£405	1	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO R.C.V.S.

The Secretary of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions for 1920. In each case the amount is £1 1s., except where otherwise indicated.

Barling, J. L., Hereford
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Shallcross, E. P., Loughborough 1919, 1920 £2 2s.
Snaith, P., Bishop Auckland

	£	s.	d.
	17	17	0
Amt. Mar. 10	£675	15	5
	£693	12	5

Mar. 17.

TENTH INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CONGRESS.

A Meeting of the Tenth International Veterinary Congress Organising Committee was held on the 5th February 1920, at 10, Red Lion Square,

Present:—Sir John M'Fadyean in the Chair. Messrs. A. H. Archer, G. A. Banham, F. Bullock, W. Roger Clarke, A. Crabb, T. Eaton Jones, F. W. Garnett, F. L. Gooch, Major F. T. G. Hobday, Mr. G. H. Livesey, Dr. J. McI.McCall, Messrs. H. A. MacCormack, J. W. MacIntosh, J. Malcolm, W. J. Mulvey, T. Mayor Parker, T. S. Price, Prof. E. Brayley Reynolds, Mr. C. Roberts, Prof. J. Share-Jones, Mr. S. H. Slocock, Sir Stewart Stockman, Mr. J. Willett, Prof. G. H. Wooldridge

Letters of apology were received from the following Members:—Messrs. W. Awde, F. Bazley, H. Begg, Gen. E. R. C. Butler, Messrs. J. Carter, J. C. Coleman, F. W. Emery, T. Hopkin, J. Ewing Johnston, Major A. Gofton, Messrs. R. G. Linton, J. MacFarlane, Maj. J. Peddie, Gen. Pringle, Messrs. A. J. Sewell, P. J. Simpson, T. Spencer, C. W. Townsend, E. C. Winter.

The Minutes of the previous meeting of the Organising Committee and of a meeting of the Executive Committee held on April 14th 1916, were read and confirmed.

Treasurer's Statement. The Treasurer submitted the following Statement of Accounts audited up to March 1916. He stated that since that date there were only a few items of receipts and expenditure, and he had not thought it necessary to have the accounts specially audited for the meeting. They would be audited finally when the work was completed.

CONGRESS SUBSCRIPTION A/C 31st MARCH 1916.

Receipts.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To 1426 at £1		£1426	0	0			
224	5/-	56	0	0			
7	30/-	10	10	0			
30	10/-	15	0	0			
1	5/-	5	0	0			
		1507	15	0			
less Belgian Expenses, as per schedule		1	16	7			
		1505	18	5			
Allow for Exchanges		3	11	2			
					1502	7	3
Bank Interest					22	16	5
Balance transferred from Entertainment Fund A C					942	2	6
					£2467	6	2

Payments.

By Rent, Insurance and Office Expenses	191	3	11
Printing and Stationery	1686	6	6
Clerical Assistance	305	1	4
Postages	181	17	5
Estimated Postages on Reports to enemy countries (at the end of the war)	46	5	8
Legal Expenses	52	16	8
Bank Charges	1	9	10
Subscriptions refunded	2	4	10
	£2467	6	2

Liabilities.

Audit Fee	12	12	0
Permanent Committee	20	0	0

ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

Receipts.

To Donations	3536	8	4
Exhibition Stands	140	15	0
Bank Interest	239	13	0
	£3916	16	4

Payments.

By Transfer to Subscription A/c	942	2	6
Entertainments	501	9	7
Printing and Stationery	51	6	11
Postage	31	12	11
Clerical Assistance	4	13	2
Bank Charges	3	6	10
Balance at Bank	2382	4	5
	£3916	16	4

The balance has been invested in War Loan and he asked that the action taken be approved. It was resolved—(1) That the action of the Trustees in investing the Balance in hand of the Entertainment Fund be approved. (2) That the final publication of the accounts be deferred until the work of transmitting copies of the reports to Members residing in enemy countries has been completed.

Correspondence. A letter was received from Professor Perroncito stating that he had ascertained the opinion of several representative Veterinary Surgeons in Italy, and it was the general wish that the next International Veterinary Congress should be held not in Rome but in London.

A letter was also received from the Secretary of the American Committee for the preparation of the Eleventh International Veterinary Congress (see *Veterinary Record* Jan. 24th, page 352).

Sir STEWART STOCKMAN submitted a letter from Dr. De Jong, Secretary of the Permanent Commission, enquiring as to the advisability of calling a meeting of the Permanent Commission to consider the invitation from America. Dr. De Jong wished to know whether he might take it that British Veterinary Surgeons would be prepared to meet Veterinary Surgeons from Enemy Countries at the next Congress, and whether he should call a meeting of the Permanent Commission on the old basis,

Sir Stewart Stockman explained that the decision as to the date and place rested with the Permanent Commission, and suggested that a recommendation should be sent to Dr. De Jong that the constitution of the Permanent Commission should be as formerly with its headquarters at The Hague, and Dr. De Jong as Secretary. This was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Stewart Stockman) then proposed that Dr. De Jong be informed that it is desirable that the Permanent Commission should meet at an early date, in order to take up the consideration of the question as to where the next Congress should be held, and the date; and that if any alterations in the constitution of the Permanent Commission are found necessary that it would be for the Commission to make suggestions in the first instance.

After a general discussion it was decided to put the following resolution first "That this Committee is of opinion that the next Veterinary Congress should be International, in the same sense as previous Congresses."

This was carried with one dissension and one abstention.

The following resolution proposed by Prof. Wooldridge, seconded by Mr. Malcolm was next put. "That this Committee is of opinion that the Permanent Commission should be summoned in order to put into motion the machinery necessary to hold another International Veterinary Congress."

This was carried unanimously.

Date. It was resolved to recommend "That the earliest date at which an International Veterinary Congress should be fixed is 1924 or 1925."

Place. On the question of the place of the next Congress it was resolved "That no decision be arrived at but that the meeting adjourn until such time as the Honorary Secretary receives intimation of a meeting of the Permanent Commission being called.

It was agreed that the Honorary Secretary should write to Dr. Eichhorn stating that the question of the next Congress being held in London has been considered somewhat informally in this country, but that as the matter rested with the Permanent Commission it has been deferred for the time being.

A CIVILIAN'S APPRECIATION OF THE WORK OF THE R.A.V.C. DURING THE PAST WAR.

By FREDERICK HOBDAY, C.M.G., F.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.

Read at the meeting of the Central Vety. Society on Thursday, March 4.

To-night it is my purpose to bring briefly before your notice my impressions of what I saw of the work done by the Royal Army Veterinary Corps during the past war and I am going to speak as a civilian and one who has been a very interested observer; for although for some five years I have endeavoured to play the military part, I have always known that it was only done because the circumstances demanded it, and in the full knowledge that when the war was over I should return to civil life and leave soldiering to those who make it their livelihood and their profession.

The subject of my title is such a wide one that I have decided to confine my paper to those branches which I saw at work or in which I had personal experience; and to the countries—France, Italy and Albania, to which I was sent on duty; leaving it to others in the room to state their individual experiences of the Veterinary Service in Great Britain, in the big Remount Depots of America, the Sea Transport Service, India, Egypt, Salonica, Mesopotamia and other countries in the East.

I have with me about 100 photographs, a large proportion of which have been lent to me for this meeting by Capt. Fairholme, the Secretary of the R.S.P.C.A., whose members did so much to help the cause of the sick and wounded horses, and without whose pecuniary aid we could not possibly have had the splendid and fully equipped hospitals the R.A.V.C. built.

That the R.A.V.C. is an essential part of the Army no one will dare to deny, and that it proved its value, and more firmly than ever established a place for itself during the past war is beyond question; for although tanks and motors of all kinds were employed in thousands,

yet it would have been absolutely impossible to have won the war without the horse, the mule, the ox and the camel. Each, too, in its respective thousands or tens of thousands.

Granting this latter remark as being indisputably true, it follows as a matter of course that it is necessary to keep them in health, and to do this a properly organised Veterinary Department is essential.

In this, at least, the Britishers stood well ; for the organisation of our Army Veterinary Corps was the envy and admiration of our Allied *confreres* ; and I have many times talked with French and Italian veterinary officers who have expressed the hope that the Veterinary Service of their respective Armies might be remodelled on the lines of ours—whilst America has already paid us the compliment of forming their A.V.C. somewhat on British lines with the aid of a representative of the R.A.V.C. sent over specially in order to give them the framework.

At the beginning of the war the Department consisted of about 120 officers and between two and three hundred men, and you will all recollect the urgent call made in the professional and lay journals for recruits ; appeals which ended in a service of over 1,200 officers and 27,000 men, with an additional 6,000 natives in countries such as Egypt and Mesopotamia, where it was of advantage to employ them.

At the commencement the rank and file consisted largely of men of the horsekeeper and stableman class, and they made excellent material ; knowing the horse and its habits, and getting hold of their duties very quickly under the guidance of capable non-commissioned officers. The latter were mostly old service men or Reservists, preferably selected from the mounted services, and quickly promoted to posts of disciplinary command if they showed aptitude. In their turn they were quick to pick out those amongst their men who could control the others, and to give them the support and backing necessary to inculcate and maintain discipline. From this small beginning originated the structure which eventually grew as much in proportion as the other branches of the Service, and which took its place amongst the other pillars which eventually carried the whole to victory.

As the war progressed the younger men were taken for the trenches and replaced by older men, and men who were not thought able to stand the fatigue of the actual front. They, in their turn, proved most adaptable and although many of them had never handled a horse before, they soon "made good," and learnt, after a few practical lessons from the heels of their patients, which was the right and the wrong way to approach the business end even of a South American mule.

Some, I have heard say that they never wanted to see a horse again ; but others loved their job, their patients, and the open air life. Each, notwithstanding the mud and the rain and the cold, "did his bit" thoroughly and well ; helping towards the success which they were determined must ultimately come.

Probably, after the recruiting branches, the veterinary officers attached to the Remount Department, had the busiest time during the first few weeks of the war, for their services required to be here, there, and everywhere to assist in the urgent and rapid selection of the many thousands of remounts which had to be requisitioned at once, and to see that those purchased were free from contagious disease and able immediately to do the work required from them. By a curious coincidence my first and last positions in War service were in this branch, as I was called up to do duty for them on the 4th of August, 1914, in London, and my last war duty was a Remount one in Albania ; truly the two opposite extremes of civilisation—London, the greatest city of the world, and San Giovanni de Medova, a small village and harbour on the wild coast of Albania, with Scutari and its curious mixtures of people as my nearest big town.

Glanders and mange, those two bugbears of all former wars, were especially to be guarded against, and it speaks well for the Veterinary Corps that in the hurry and rush of the first few months more of it did not escape them. The value of mallein was never more clearly demonstrated, and whether the test was made by the intra-dermo-palpebral method, or the subcutaneous method in the neck, I venture to state that the war furnished in this respect at all events, the finest educational lesson our younger men could possibly have had. On this point in particular I can speak with some authority, as during 1916 and 1917 alone, over 108,000 animals, horses and mules, passed through the hospital which I had the honour to command, and I was personally responsible for their testing and separation into classes for subsequent distribution ; number 22 Hospital being the reception hospital of the Southern Area in France. To the work of the hospitals I shall refer later and in more full detail, as I was associated with them for four years, at first as a junior lieutenant, and afterwards when holding Field rank.

At the commencement of the war after acting for a few days under the Remount Department I joined up as a Lieutenant and was posted to a cavalry regiment ; and it was with this regiment that I learnt my first details of how to make out Army returns and of the methods authorised for the purpose of keeping the animals of the regiment clear of contagious disease and fit to go on the march at the shortest possible notice. For improving one's powers of observation it is an excellent training, and I should say that if one has a good Commanding officer and good fellows as brother officers (and I was fortunate in finding both) the life of the veterinary officer to a cavalry regiment is an ideal one. I recollect well that I was very sorry when the order came to make my regiment into Divisional Cavalry, as this meant that the squadrons had to be separated, and I was therefore unable to go to France in their company.

Beyond attending to urgent cases, supervising the shoeing, inspecting stables and forage, and keeping a sharp look out for mange, strangles, influenza and other contagious diseases, the duties were not onerous, as all cases which were likely to need more than a few days treatment were, by order, sent to the nearest veterinary hospital. Strangles and influenza were my chief bugbears, as might be expected from the congregation of a lot of animals collected suddenly from all parts of England, and occasionally a stampede would afford a variety and give work for the use of the revolver or the humane killer. In one of these, which occurred in the night, no less than nine animals were killed, or had to be killed, owing to fractured legs or other injuries.

The necessity for a veterinary officer in a horse unit is only too apparent—to advise on all points connected with the dietary and general hygienic management of the animals, and if he has the confidence of the commanding officer and his brother officers he is indeed "a power in the land." This I heard again and again in France and Italy, where the veterinary officer had taken the trouble to make himself popular and prove that he "knew his job," and I felt very proud on numerous occasions to hear how much respected and highly thought of some of my old students and colleagues had become in their respective divisions or units.

On the breaking up of the regiment as a unit I was ordered to report to Woolwich ; there I had the opportunity of seeing the working of the Depot and veterinary hospital, where officers and men were being trained as speedily as possible in order to be sent overseas.

After a brief stay there I was sent to France, taking with me a draft of 200 non-commissioned officers and men. Havre was the destination and it was there that

I got my first insight into the working of the veterinary hospital system as carried out in France. At this centre there were two large hospitals, one of which was run by the Canadians, and at that time each was in its comparatively primitive stage, and nothing like the fine and well appointed places they eventually became. After remaining there for a few days I was ordered to report to Neufchatel and eventually to a hospital near Boulogne, where I began my duties in earnest as a junior lieutenant in charge of a sub-division. By a curious coincidence the officer commanding this hospital was one of my old London students and, moreover, the son of the veterinary practitioner with whom I had served my three years pupilage before entering the profession and at that time he had been a boy of six or eight years old: so that his opportunity had now come to "take it out of me" for the castigations I had administered to him when he was a little boy! Needless to say we both laughed heartily at the topsy-turvydom which reversed the former situation and gave such autocratic power to the former junior student, now a Field officer, to wreak his vengeance on his former teacher!

On the journey through France I passed through Rouen and saw the hospitals there, all very different at that time to the finished article which they became after a few more months of building and organisation.

My duties here were excellent training for the management of the Hospital which was to come, as each Sub-Division was decentralized as much as possible, and the officer in charge was held responsible, not only for the Veterinary care of the sick animals under his command, but also for their feeding, hygiene, and equipment; as also for the management, health, discipline, and proper equipment of his men.

The duties of Orderly Officer came to each one in turn and during the period of his office the responsibility of the whole Camp, men and animals, rested upon this hard working individual. It was for him to be present at the early morning parade, to post the guards, to visit the sentries, and to see lights out; to deal with all complaints, to inspect the food of the men and horses, the barrack rooms or tents, and generally to act as the buffer between the Commanding Officer and those under his Command. A long day's duties always, especially as he had to carry out the duties of his own Sub-Division just the same.

And here it may not be inappropriate to say something about the Veterinary Hospitals, as they were indeed results for the Service to be proud of, both from their organisation and the amount of work they got through. I speak from experience of what I saw in France and Italy, and I shall leave it to others to speak of them in Great Britain and the East. I had especial facilities for seeing each as for some time I held the appointment of "Consulting Surgeon to the Veterinary Hospitals" and this involved a stay of several days at each to clear up the accummulation of troublesome operations:—on one journey, with quittor alone there were over 620 cases to be dealt with. As far as was possible, for convenience sake, the neighbourhood chosen was large enough to locate a Remount Depot as well as a Veterinary Hospital, so that as the Animals became cured they could be readily passed on for re-issue to the Front. They must be conveniently near a main line station, and it was found to be a good plan, where the district would permit it without unduly congesting the railway service, to have the Reception Hospital in the same locality as one or two others, as this enabled the contagious cases (especially mange) to be sent by road instead of contaminating more railway trucks; and a larger number of debility and such like cases to receive treatment and gain strength before being sent a further distance in the trains (often two or three days' journey in bad weather). The Railway congestion was, as might be expected, often very serious, and on plenty of occasions journeys took two or three days, which in normal times took only a few hours.

During the early days of the war brickfields were made great use of, as the shedding and the flooring were usually there. Given these in decent condition, half the problem of horse shelter was solved. It was protection from the cold and wet overhead and the mud underfoot, which was so essential. Side cover and screens could generally be improvised somehow from various sources. One Hospital was constructed entirely on the sand, and excellent flooring this made; the chief bugbear to be guarded against being sand colic, as some horses would persist in swallowing it. Other hospitals had to be made in beetroot fields or such like tracts of cultivated land where, until sleepers or other flooring could be obtained, the ground soon became a tract of mud. Wooden structures were erected as speedily as possible, and tents provided where they could be got, but at the commencement thousands of animals had to stand entirely in the open. Tents get damaged or deteriorate as time goes on, and for a war which is to be prolonged the permanent buildings came out cheaper in the end, but for quickness of erection, convenience of transport and general mobility they fill a unique place, and should always receive serious consideration.

These Hospitals, as might be expected, covered in each case, a large acreage of ground, and were made to give accommodation to approximately 600 men and 2000 animals. In times of stress the animal population would far exceed this and often we had over 2500 (and sometimes over 3000) on hand to find room for. April to May 1917 were terrible in this respect and the horses admitted from the Front were skeletons. The horse tents or sheds were arranged in parallel rows, as far as circumstances would allow in Sub-Divisions of 250 each, contagious cases were placed in isolation in their own respective quarters, surgical and others of that type were grouped together; the debility and other medicinal in other wards, and those in the last ward were receiving the final touches before being issued to the Remounts. In addition to that a Reception Hospital had a special ward of expansible dimensions, for the new arrivals which had to await the result of the mallein test before they could be distributed to any other part of the Hospital. During the time that mange was rife, the number became so great that special Hospitals were set aside for them alone, and huge dipping baths of concrete filled with heated antiparasitic solutions were constructed capable of bathing readily an average of 500 animals a day.

The Reception Hospital was an institution by itself, its principal duties were to receive the animals sent down from the Front, test them all with mallein, sort out the contagious cases, destroy the hopelessly wounded, pick out the butcher cases, the debilities, those needing urgent Surgical attention, and afterwards distribute them to the various Hospitals along the line of communications. The Hospital I had the honour to Command was one of these, and during 1916 and 1917 we dealt with over 108000 animals, and we have received as many as 700 in a single day. The test of malleining was a great responsibility, for to miss a case of glanders meant very serious mischief later on, and the intra-dermo-palpebral test came as a god-send, both for convenience of handling—the initial cost, and convenience for injection and subsequent inspection.

This method of eye testing, originally suggested by Prof. Lanfranchi, of Bologna Veterinary School, was warmly adopted by the French, and it was Prof. Douville of the Lyons Veterinary School who was sent by the French Army Authorities, at the request of General (now Sir John) Moore to demonstrate it at a conference of British Veterinary Officers, at which I had the honour to be present. After this conference I was sent

to give lectures and demonstrations upon its use and its value to all the Veterinary Officers along the Front, and it became at once the authorised method of testing. It was on this trip that I first saw the animals in the actual firing line, and renewed acquaintance with a large number of old friends and students. By its use a very large number of animals could be injected in a day, and the inspection on the subsequent day could be made with much greater rapidity, accuracy and ease. Millions of doses were used by this method and by the use of the mallein test glanders, that scourge of horseflesh in the armies of previous wars, become entirely eradicated.

In the horses and mules of the British Forces in Italy I believe I am correct in saying that no case of this disease occurred during their stay there—truly a wonderful tribute where over 60,000 animals were concerned.

To return to the Veterinary Hospitals, a glance at the plan I have with me and which was drawn to scale by one of the men "doing his bit" in the lines, will show that the setting out of a large camp incurs considerable study beforehand, the men required equal considerations with the horses, and their camping ground with its cook-house, latrines, and necessary appurtenances has to be so arranged that it will bear the keen inspection of the Sanitary and other Inspecting Officers. The Officers quarters, too, must be separate in every respect; this means separate arrangements for tents, cook-house, latrines, etc. Everything needed space and all must be done with regular precision and in order, according to certain Army regulations and routine; and the freedom from camp fevers, speaks volumes for the cleanliness and sanitary tidiness of the British regulations.

Then again, when a camp appears likely to be stationary for any length of time the question of the cultivation of vegetables and the production of garden produce comes in. The average British soldier immediately sends home for seeds and makes a flower garden around his tent, so that after the lapse of a few months the place is invariably made as homelike as possible. The garden question for the supply of fresh vegetables is almost a necessity and the vegetables grown prove a welcome addition to the rations of a camp, unquestionably adding to the health of the men.

Where horses are concerned the work of a camp is doubled, as fences must be put up, the water supply must be a large one, forage stores are necessary, flooring and cover must be provided, and the question of the presence of flies and the removal of the manure is always a serious problem.

However, with good officers and N.C.O. to supervise and carry out one's plans, and willing men who do their best, the work is eventually completed, and the regular routine of hospital duties follows day by day. Of the actual number of animals which passed through the veterinary hospitals of the British Army in all parts of the world I have no knowledge, but I do know that in France alone, on one occasion when statistics were taken there were 42,000 sick at the one time. From this one can gain some idea of the size of the places built to hold them and the money expended on the sick animals alone. In addition to the War Office expenditure, the British public subscribed, through appeals made by the R.S.P.C.A. the sum of £250,000 of which £225,000 was actually spent on the sick horses. After the Armistice £15,000 was allotted to the Soldiers Dog Quarantine Fund, and £10,000 has been set aside to provide a nucleus for the sick animals of the next war. This Society alone built four hospitals for 2000 animals each and added extra stabling when requested to do so, sufficient for a total of 13,000 sick animals altogether. They also gave 28 motor horse ambulances (costing £1000 each), 180 horse drawn ambulances, and numbers of chaff cutters and corn crushers; seven outfits of machinery for the salvage of the products of the dead bodies, and in many other ways added considerably to the comfort of the horses and the credit of the Veterinary Corps.

It was to their financial aid, too, that we were enabled to humanely operate, for anæsthetics were provided in plenty, both chloroform and cocaine. Thousands of cases were operated upon and for the young officer who was fond of surgery there was the opportunity of his life—an opportunity to become a surgical expert such as could not possibly be gained elsewhere. Those who were wise took their chance; and there is no doubt that this universal use of chloroform raised the reputation of the Corps more than anything else in the eyes, not only of our own people, but also in the eyes of our Continental *confréres*. There are no countries in the world where the use of chloroform in operating on animals is carried out to such an extent as in Great Britain and her Colonies.

I must not leave the subject of the hospitals without referring to the ingenuity of the men with the bale wire, biscuit tins, and such like waste product at their command. These were twisted and cut, and shaped so that they could be used for almost every purpose under the sun. What they could not make out of bale wire and biscuit tins, with the aid of a hammer and a pair of wire nippers or pliers, was not worth making.

In their spare time too they made most ingenious things, of which I have brought a few to show you. They were of course, after the horse-keeper class had become exhausted, drawn from every trade, and really very few knew anything about horses at all. At first awkward, they soon adapted themselves, and in the end it proved for us, in reality, a good thing, as it enabled us to make our hospitals practically self supporting, and independent of other units for repairs and little odd jobs, the neglect of which make up the petty annoyances of life. We had to do most of our own carpentering and building, drain excavating, road making, floor laying, and a thousand and one other things; whilst for the manipulation of any iron work our farriers proved a perfect godsend.

It really was astonishing to see how men, whether officers or privates, adapted themselves so satisfactorily in so short a time to the conditions of war, and did their job successfully too. It spoke volumes for the organisation and for the tact and resourcefulness of those who were at the head of affairs; and I feel that I cannot speak too highly of the patience, with willingness to help, which was the working motto of the staff of our Directorate.

Of the detals of the work of the officers attached to Divisions and the junior officers commanding Mobile Sections—each practically small commands in themselves—I had experience many times when sent on duty amongst them, and I saw and realised more than ever the advantage of the Veterinary Corps as a Department, over the old condition of affairs when the regimental system was in vogue.

With a fighting army it is absolutely essential that it shall not be encumbered with sick and wounded animals. Their place is in a hospital, and the sooner they get there the better for them and for the unit to which they belong.

The chief duty of the veterinary officer in a unit is to do prophylactive work, and when he finds a case which is likely to be sick for long to send it away (under the orders of the A.D.V.S.) to the Mobile Section; where such cases are collected until a favourable opportunity occurs to send it to hospital. The men, too, in the old regimental system, who were deputed to look after the sick were soldiers of the regiment, usually convalescent or those who gave trouble. With a Corps, the men belong to it; they can only be utilised by the order of the veterinary officer, a system which enables him to know what he can do, and to map out the best way to do it.

The mud and bad weather were amongst the worst enemies to cope with and some of the conditions under which our men worked can be seen in the photographs here. Good fellows all, they did their job most cheerfully, often under the most hopeless and impossible surroundings.

The credit of the present immunity in England from a number of animal diseases which are rife upon the Continent can legitimately be given to the combination of the measures taken by the R.A.V.C. and the Veterinary Department of the Board of Agriculture at the end of the war.

Epizootic Lymphangitis, which is a veritable thorn in the side of the horse owners of France and Italy, may be quoted as an example; and other diseases, of which we got thousands of cases, and which do not exist in England in normal times, were Specific Ophthalmia, Ulcerative Lymphangitis, and a virulent form of contagious Stomatitis. The prolonged standing of the animals' legs in the cold, deep mud gave us thousands of cases of Necrotic Dermatitis, and the unavoidable exposure to wet and cold caused tens of thousands of cases of debility. Glanders, lice, and mange, were controllable when once the organisation to combat them became perfected; and we learnt many new hints as to methods of dealing with the huge numbers involved.

Something like 80 per cent of the animals, sent down from the Front as sick, were returned from the Hospitals to again do duty in the fighting line and this result alone must have saved the country millions of pounds, besides replacing what otherwise must have been a disastrous and irreparable loss.

Purposely, I have mentioned no names, as such would have been invidious. All were good fellows and proved it, officers and men. It was a war in which, necessarily many were placed in topsy turvey positions, and in a volunteer and scratch army it must necessarily be so. Those who were one's students and juniors in civilian life become one's rulers, and the law of respect to a superior must always be loyally carried out in the service. Personal friendship can exist, but must never be allowed to interfere with the performance of one's duty. Most of the officers I met were old friends and old students, their welcome was always a warm one, and in the absence of others they were always human and would relax; but on duty it was different, and the man who understood that, knew that the proper (and indeed the only) way to help the whole machine forward was "to play the game". By acting the part and shewing that he loyally respected and tried to carry out the orders of his superiors, he too was setting an example of discipline which he would find carried out towards himself by those under his command.

We had our times of relaxation and amusement and joined in with the men in theirs, but on duty a soldier's rank defines his place, and must be loyally respected; or discipline, the greatest essential to success in all armies, would be shattered.

In conclusion, I can say that I would not have missed the experience for anything, and that my admiration for the organisation of the Royal Army Veterinary Corps (although, as in all huge shows, whether military or civilian, there is always room for improvement) is profound; and we of the profession can congratulate ourselves that it holds a place second to none in any other army in the world.

Professor Hobday illustrated his paper by the exhibition of a large number of photographs (more than 100) of horses and mules under various conditions of war, and of the veterinary hospitals in France and Italy. He also exhibited some articles ingeniously made by the men of the R.A.V.C., some "crow's feet," a horse's wound stripe, and a number of other things in which the members present displayed great interest.

A Note on the Economic Aspect of Veterinary Service.

Max Henry, M.R.C.V.S., B.V.Sc.

The opportunity was recently presented to the writer of demonstrating to a large employer of horses the economic saving which could be effected if a qualified Veterinarian were paid a suitable retaining fee, and his advice sought and followed. The Department to which the writer is attached had been asked for assistance on account of sickness and mortality amongst one lot of horses, and after due investigation it was possible to lay before the employer certain arguments of an economic nature. The position of affairs was that some three months previously a severe outbreak of strangles had occurred; no expert advice was obtained, and in time the outbreak worked its way through the horses and died out. Following this, at irregular intervals, cases developed which from the description given were those of a septic pneumonia. Most of these cases were fatal, and after a series of deaths, application for assistance was made. When the yards were visited, animals were found working which were obviously affected to a greater or less extent.

In the course of this investigation, the method of feeding was inquired into, and it was found that the horses received daily anything between 20 to 25 lb. of chaff, and 10 to 15 lb. of oats. Nothing else was provided in the shape of feed, and no grazing was available. This feed was given in long open troughs, no attempt being made to prevent the bolder, stronger animals from wolfing the food as fast as possible, to the detriment of the timid, weaker animals. Three feeds daily were given, and no differentiation between light and heavy draughts was made. The sick were in close contact with the healthy. In one camp a case of severe pulmonary emphysema was observed. This animal had been fed for two months in the hope that it would recover and be of use, and meanwhile had not done a day's work. In another yard a lame horse was presented, which was treated by the groom for spavin, but which on examination revealed thrush, and a separation of the coronary band in the region of the heel. A large number of sore shoulders were noted which were being treated with a mixture of lard, oil and sulphur.

Very few drugs were available, and those at hand used by the head groom without control. Colic drenches, purchased at a price of 3/6d. each were also administered at will by the grooms. Large quantities of a commercial firm's "Gall Cure" were also being purchased. The number of horses ran to about 1,000, and the average cost price was in the neighbourhood of £25.

The desirability of employing a Veterinarian had once, it was learnt, been considered, but the head stockman had got the idea turned down, by pointing out that only 10 horses had died in three years, and that even if the Veterinarian had saved them all, he would not have justified the expense of employing him at a permanent retaining fee.

It was pointed out to the employer that the great value of a permanently retained Veterinarian lay in the prevention of disease, and in the reduction in the number of days work lost through sickness amongst the horses. Further, that good treatment by a competent man must shorten the period off duty, and save from serious illness and possible death horses which were now being put to work too soon, or improperly. That if the question of feeding were viewed alone, a saving easily exceeding that of any retaining fee the employer would be asked to pay could be effected in the first year, if the Veterinarian were properly supported, and that as he became fully acquainted with the prevailing conditions that saving would be much increased. (Any Veterinarian reading the method of feeding described and learning

that chaff was at £12 to £14 per ton, with grain in proportion, will realise the economy possible).

The case of pulmonary emphysema was cited, and the fact pointed out that £12 in the cost of feed alone had been lost for want of a visiting Veterinarian, as the horse would never be of any use.

The question of drugs was dealt with, and the waste necessarily involved in purchasing at high rates and allowing unskilled men to use them at will demonstrated. It was learnt that a large number of horses were shortly to be purchased without any veterinary inspection, and it was indicated in what way such inspection might save many pounds.

It is satisfactory to note that shortly afterwards the employer advertised for a resident Veterinarian to undertake this and other work at a very fair retaining fee.

Sydney, N.S.W., Jan. 16.

NATIONAL VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The Central Division (London).

A general meeting of the Central Veterinary Society was held at 10 Red Lion Square, W.C., on Thursday March 4th. Mr. J. Basil Buxton, (President), in the chair.

The following fellows signed the attendance book :—Messrs. E. Lionel Stroud, Fred Hobday, J. Rowe, F. G. Samson, H. J. Parkin, R. Bryden, H. King, P. J. Simpson, P. W. Dayer-Smith, H. C. P. King, H. D. Jones, W. N. Thompson, A. E. Willett, W. Perryman, A. L. Wilson, A. E. Gostling, M. G. Byerly, R. A. Philp, W. S. Mulvey, G. H. Livesey, W. F. Widden, G. W. Lucking, B. S. Cockerton, F. G. Buxton, F. H. Stainton, W. S. King, Profs. G. H. Wooldridge and E. B. Reynolds, Vety. Capt. G. Rees-Mogg and Hugh A. MacCormack, Hon. Sec. Visitors : Maj. W. C. Quinnell, Messrs. W. Cawthorn, W. H. James, W. B. Collie and A. E. Roberts.

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed on the motion of Mr. Samson seconded by Mr. P. Simpson.

The Hon. Sec. reported that letters of regret for non-attendance had been received from Major Swanston, Messrs. J. T. Angwin, J. Willett, J. W. McIntosh, G. P. Male, and G. W. Dunkin. He had also received a letter from Mr. A. E. Bayley asking the Society to accept his resignation. Mr. Bayley wrote that he had not attended the meetings since 1914 ; first because he was engaged in military duties, and secondly because he had been ill. He was now leaving London, and in asking the Society to accept his resignation he could not help recalling the very pleasant and instructive evenings he had spent in the company of the fellows.

A letter had been received from Mr. F. W. Garnett expressing appreciation of the action of the fellows in electing him a hon. fellow.

Prof. Wooldridge proposed that Mr. Bayley's resignation be received with regret

This was seconded by Mr. Willett and carried.

Election and Nomination.

Mr. Percival Carter, M.R.C.V.S., 74 Chapel Road, Worthing was balloted for and unanimously elected a Fellow.

It was announced that Mr. O. S. Broadhurst, M.R.C.V.S. of Stevenage, Herts, had been proposed by Prof. Reynolds and seconded by Mr. H. A. MacCormack, and the matter would come up in the usual way at the next meeting.

(To be concluded.)

TUBERCULOSIS IN THE HORSE.

To the Editor of The Veterinary Record.

Sir,—In connection with the problem of tuberculosis in the human being and the housing question, a M.O.H. asked me the reason that the percentage of horses affected with tuberculosis was so low ; yet they had been subjected to bad conditions of stabling, to which had been attributed the spread of the disease in cattle, or even goats. There are several cases on record of horses affected as a result of ingestion of cow's milk, so that demonstrates susceptibility. Can any reader offer any solution.—Yours etc.,

"Enquirer."

VETERINARY SURGEONS AND MILK EXAMINATION.

Sir,—One occasionally comes across incidents disappointing from the professional point of view recorded in your Journal. Some of these are trivial, and often amusing, others, however, may have a serious influence upon the welfare of our profession. In the latter category one would be inclined to in include the regrettable fact, published in to-day's issue, where the members at a Veterinary Association Meeting adjourned to a tuberculosis Dispensary to see a Doctor give a demonstration in "the method of finding Tubercle in milk". Would it not have been more in the interests of the Veterinary Profession if these hard headed gentlemen had selected one of their own members, or failing that had invited some outside Veterinary man, to give this comparatively simple Demonstration ; who can blame Local Authorities if they sometimes consider medical men are more fitted than Veterinary men for certain posts dealing with Milk Hygiene?—certainly not the gentlemen who gazed with admiration at the Doctor's "interesting and *Instructive* Demonstration."—Yours truly,

13th March. Progress.

[No mention is made of the process demonstrated. Medicine is progressive, both as a Science and an Art, and tuberculosis is a subject upon which there is much investigation still going on—details of a fresh method of staining is given on an earlier page of this issue. Is it not possible that there is information to be gained in collaboration with a profession which has ten times the numerical strength, and far greater opportunities than our own ?]

THE DRAUGHT OF A HORSE.

Dear Sir,—In giving evidence in a well-known London Police Court in cases of cruelty the subject of the charges being overloading, I had the pleasure of hearing two experts employed by the R.S.P.C.A. state "that the usual weight which an animal was capable of drawing is three to three and a half times the animal's own weight" (which means the inclusion of the vehicle). As I have already stated in Court, that I cannot see eye to eye with these gentlemen's views, since the subject is dependable on so many conditions, I will be grateful if either, or both, will furnish us with the reasons for making such statements.—Yours faithfully,

Limehouse, E. 14. W. S. King.

On the 6th March, at 22, Wilbury Avenue, Hove, Bessie Jane, the beloved wife of Major Henry Livesay, V.D., widow of Samuel Herman Carter, F.R.C.V.S., etc. Farnham.

Mr. McSwiney, M.R.C.V.S who was wounded in a Sinn Fein outrage near Cork, on Feb. 14th, is still in hospital; as a result of complications, amputation of the damaged arm became necessary.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

Committee of Research.

In the House of Commons.

Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, announced, in reply to a question put by Sir R. Cooper, that the following gentlemen had consented to serve on the Committee set up to deal with the problems arising from foot-and-mouth disease :—

Prof. Robert Muir, Professor of Pathology, University of Glasgow (chairman).

Sir John M'Fadyean, Principal and Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology at the Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town.

Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Martin, Director of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine.

Mr. Clifford Dobell, Protistologist to the Medical Research Committee.

Prof. J. M. Beattie, Medical Faculty and Veterinary School of the University of Liverpool, and City Bacteriologist.

Sir Stewart Stockman, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture.

This Committee, which had been appointed by the Minister, was composed entirely of scientists, and no members had been appointed by representative bodies of stock-owners. Until the Committee has met, and had an opportunity of discussing the problems to be investigated, it was impossible to say when the actual research work would be begun.

WAR HONOURS.

Buckingham Palace, March 17.

The King held an Investiture in the Ball Room of the Palace at 11 o'clock this morning, when His Majesty conferred decorations as follows :—

The Military Cross.

* * * * *

Capt. Stow Young

War Office, March 17.

The following were among the Decorations conferred by the President of the French Republic for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign. The King has given unrestricted permission in all cases to wear the decorations :—

Medaille d'Honneur avec Glaives "En Vermeil."

* * * *

Capt. J. Rae, D.S.O. Spec. Res.

Aldershot Command Horse Show.

The Aldershot Command Horse Show, will be held under the patronage of the King on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd July. General Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., now in command at Aldershot, is the new President, and the Duke of Connaught has become a patron. Good progress is being made with the new ground ; permanent stabling and stands are being erecaed : many new exhibitors are taking keen interest in the event, and there is every promise of a record meeting.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS 1894 to 1914, SUMMARY OF RETURNS.

Period.		Rabies. Cases Confrmd Dogs	Rabies. Cases Confrmd Other Anmls	Anthrax Out-breaks (a)	Anthrax Animals.	Foot-and-Mouth Disease. Out-breaks (a)	Foot-and-Mouth Disease. Animals.	Glanders.† Out-breaks (b)	Glanders.† Animals.	Parasitic Mange. Out-breaks (b)	Parasitic Mange. Animals.	Sheep Scab. (b)	Swine Fever. Out-breaks (a)	Swine Fever. Slaughtered. *
Gt. BRITAIN. Week ended Mar. 13				11	12			1	1	98	185	9	29	15
Corresponding week in	1919	3		3	3	2	32			152	272	6	38	15
	1918			3	6			2	4	111	236	12	24	19
	1917			14	15				1	71	124	11	52	17
Total for 11 weeks, 1920		3		104	131	89	2001	9	16	1608	2927	232	476	171
Corresponding period in	1919	22	2	43	61	19	1033	1	1	1845	3740	177	238	84
	1918			71	93			7	28	1538	3196	189	166	68
	1917			153	191			7	12	898	1907	305	463	154

(a Confirmed. (b) Reported by Local Authorities. † Counties affected, animals attacked :—
Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mar. 16, 1920 Excluding outbreaks in army horses.

IRELAND. Week ended Mar. 6.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Outbreaks 7	15	1	
Corresponding Week in 1919 ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	7	3	4
1918 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	3
1917 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	7	39
Total for 10 weeks, 1919 ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	41	97	2	4
Corresponding period in 1919 ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	35	98	12	42
1918 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	38	123	4	22
1917 ...	2	2	...	...	1	1	9	157	42	277

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, (Veterinary Branch), Dublin, Mar. 8, 1920.

Note.—The figures for the Current Year are approximate only. * As Diseased or Exposed to Infection